THE QUESTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE FEDERAL COURT-PASSENGER TRAINS MOVING. NEW-ORLEANS, March 18 .- At the suggestion

United States Marshal Pleasant a conference was held to-day between a committee from the Knights of Labor and Governor Sheldon, receiver of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. A partial agreement was reached to the effect that the grievances of C. A. Hall, foreman of the car department at Marshall, Tex., shall be laid before the United States Circuit Court, all parties interested to abide by the result. In the meantime the employes in the shops at Gouldsboro will keep the passenger engines in running order and will in no

way interfere with the running of trains.

St. Louis, March 18 (Special).—The great strike is approaching the end. The result of the conference between the Texas Knights and Receiver Sheldon is looked upon here as victory for the cause of labor, and the rejoicing among the strikers is unbounded. In the beginning the receivers refused to recognize the Knights as an organization, but not only have they been forced to recognize them, but they are willing to arbitrate. A dispatch from Kansas City says that Mr. Powderly predicts that the troubles will all be adjusted in two days. Owing to the hopeful aspect which the situation predicts the Knights have not called out the East St. Louis switchmen, as it was the intention to do to-day. It is said that Mr. Powderly advised the board to settle the East St. Louis issue if possible without a strike. This may be done, as half the roads have already compiled with the demands of the Knights of Labor, and the others are willing to comply if the men will ask as individuals and not as Knights of Labor.

The passenger business of the roads is not interfered with any more. An editorial from The New-York Times, sent out last night by the Associated Press, has caused great indignation among the Knights here, and after the strike is settled the Knights say that they will make strike is settled the Knights say that they will image their New-York assemblies declare a boycott against The Times, and claim they can successfully fight the paper. Deceates from five district assemblies, representing the full strength of the Knights in the Southwest, are in conference with Mr. Powderly, at Kansas City. They will decide whether to continue the warfare more vigorously, or give up the strike. It is probable that another application will be made to Mr. Hoxie for a conference.

Despite the fact that the officials of the railroads in East St. Louis at their meeting yesterday decided not to accede to the demands of the dissati-fied switchmen and yardmen, the men in the yards at that place went to work as usual this morning, no strike having been ordered.

work as usual this morning, no strike having been ordered.

A dispatch to The Post-Dispatch from Marshall, Texas, states that the Master Mechanic in charge of the Texas and Pacific Company's shops and yards at that place reports that 108 men are now employed in the yards, and about twenty in the machine department. Others are said to be on their way thither, seeking employment. The strikers are still confident, and believe that the strikers are still confident, and believe that the strikers are still confident, and believe that the strike will be settled on the basis of the compromise suggested by Receiver Sheldon before next Monday. The business men of Greenville, Tex., sent a telegram to Vice-Fresident Hoxle yesterday commending his firm to Vice-Fresident Hoxle yesterday commending his firm to and Anarchy. They say: "We believe the time has come when the Logislature should be called in extra session and such legislature should be called in extra session and such legislature should be called in extra more."

March 15. Adjantach from St. Louis, re-

to interfere with or block the transportation of com-merce."
Curcado, March 18.—A dispatch from St. Louis, re-ferring to the stand taken by the locomotive engineers on the Missouri Pasific system says: "The engineers are ardent sympathizers with the men on strike and only the most positive orders have caused them to take out their runs up to this time. It is alleged that there are about forly strange engineers here ready to go upon the engines should the men desert them, and it is as-serted by some members of the Locomolive Engineers' Brotherhood that these men have been sent by Mr. Ar-thur himsel, to replace them, should they desire to take a stand with the strikers and refuse to do as he has b.d-den them."

SPREAD OF THE SOFT COAL STRIKE. MINEES QUIFTING WORK IN THE REYNOLDSVILLE DISTRICT-A MEETING AT BROAD TOP.

BUFFALO, March 18 (Special).-The miners of bituminous coal in the Reynoldsville district have been greatly excited to-day by a strike at New-Bethlehem, Penn. Over 300 of the Northwestern's min ers went out this morning. From Fairmount City the superintendent telegraphs that his 500 miners will undoubtedly be forced out unless a settlement is made at held a meeting to-day at Dubois and decided to strik on March 22, as proposed, unless the company accede to their demands. The Walston miners at Punxato their demands. The Walston miners at Punxa-tawney are reported to be out, and it is said that detectives taken from Bradford have arrested several of the strikers. The officers here say that they have withdrawn their radroad men from guard duty and that a settlement is pending. The general managers of several of the companies having offices here predict that the strike will be general, extending from Himois to Petnavivania. The demands are: First, for the Colum-bus price. 71 cents; second, pay for mining stack coal; third, to have their check weightnen recognized, and fourth, the abandonment of the company's store system. The real demand, as looked upon by the employers, is that the control of the mines be turned over to the Karants of Labor. Coal has advanced here from 25 to 50 cents a ton and is expected to go much higher.

HENTISODES, Penn., March 18 (Special).—The strikin miners of the Broad Top region were called together to-

day at Broad Top City by Edward Hughes, president of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers District No. 3. Fully 700 were present. John F. Griffith, of East Broad Top, presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hughes and John F. Paisley, of Clearfield County, a member of the Executive Committee, and again resolved to continue the strike. A branch of the Federation was organized. The Broad Top men have not heretofore been members, although they have been actheretofore been members, although they have been acting under its directions. Those who resumed work yesterday at the advanced rates demanded did so with the express consent of the officers of the Federation, and with the stipoiation that they are not to take out more coal than they did before the strike, and that, if necessary, they are to pay into the Federation the additional ten central to they are now to receive to maintain the strike and to support those engaged in it. The Executive Committee have power to levy this assessment. President Hughes came to this city this evening from Broad Top and went to Altonia, and from thence to the vestern coal fields. He is a practical man. The interests of the mines in the district are practically in his hands.

WOEKS CLOSED IN M'KEESPORT, PENN, FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN DEMANDING INCREASED WAGES.

PITISBURG, March 18 (Special),-The employes of the National Tube Works at McKersport, 1,500 men and boys quit work to-day, demanding an advance of 15 per cent. in their wages. The residents of the town are alarmed over the sudden suspension of their chief industry. They have not forgotten the great strike of ironworkers in 18-2. The National Tube Works then resumed operations with non-union men. To accomplish this, however, the constant presence of a large force of policemen was necessary, and several times a riot was narrowly averted. The Amalga mated Association of Iron and Steel Work-ers has never regained its strength there, and about three months ago the organization of the men into an Assembly of the Knights of Labor was begun. Yesterday afternoon a committee of four. representing the workmen on the threading floor, waited upon the general manager, Mr. Fingler, and demanded as advance, which was refused. The news quickly spread through the entire establishment and the men resolved to strike in a body. Last right the men to the number of about eight hundred assembled on the public square, and after parading the principal streets, field a meeting in Contes's Hall with closed doors. The organization of Kulghts of Labor which was 700 strong before the meeting received many accessions to its ranks. This morning a notice was pested at this works to the effect that the men at three furnaces in the pipe mill would be temporarily suspended, owing to a lack of orders. It was also amounced that the remain mill which formished from for the works would close this evening for an indefinite period. This was looked upon by the workinen as an attempt to counteract their movement for an advance and they decided to strike. They carried out their determination upon the blowing of the moon whistle. Mr. Fingler says that, owing to the scircity of orders and the depression in the iron market, the advance cannot be given and the works can remain idle three months. The works are of the largest in the United States and are controlled by Boston capitalists, prominent among whom are the three Converse brothers. representing the workmen on the threading floor, waited

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES. STOPPING STREET-CARS-A DIVISION IN THE BANKS

-RAISING WAGES. Columbus, Ohio, March 18 (Special) .- The Afreet-railroad strike began to-day. No cars were taken out to-day and the strikers blockaded the tracks leading from the stables, insisting that no cars should run until a settlement is effected. The demand is for conductors from \$1 40 to \$2 a day, and other employes in proportion. Most of the men work sixteen hours a day, and demand a twelve-hour arrangement. The company has agreed to an increase of about 20 per cent, but refuses any concession as to the hours of work, as there is no & sufficient business to warrant an additional number of men. The company paid off the striking employes to night and attempted to run out a few cars, which were

taken by the strikers and pulled back into the stables. A dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says : " The trouble A dispatch from Milwankee, Wis., saye: "The trouble which has broken out between the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Kuights of Labor over the introduction of a new label in opposition to the International Union and the Kuights of Labor over the introduction of a new label in opposition to the International Union and the Kuights' white labels have been received here.

Maxwell Brothers, the box manufacturers have at last come to an agreement with the men who wont out on a strike nearly three months ago. The substance of the strike and no movement was made yesterday toward discharding it. The strevedore says that he expects to obtain all the men he wants to-day. On Pier No. 17 the work of loading and anloading the vessels was going on the strike has a strike in the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Kuights of Labor over the International Union and the Kuights of the Cigarmakers' International Chion and the Kuights of the International Out.

The strike of the Iongshoremen on Pier No. 18, East River, still continues. The Bristol Line steam being continues and the labor of the Sensenbach family, who were striken discharding it. The stevedore says that he expects to obtain all the men he wants to-day. On Pier No. 17 the work of loading and anloading the vessels was going on as to be able to be about, is now prostrated.

firm takes back the strikers, agreeing to pay the men making boxes on the machines by the place the price paid for the same sized boxes made by had, less a reasonable reduction, to be made hereafter, for the relative differences between hand and machine made boxes, it was also agreed that all differences arising hereafter shail be settled by a board of arbitration.

New-York

THE MESSENGER BOYS VICTORIOUS. THEIR DEMANDS GRANTED BY THE BOSTON DIS-TRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Boston, March 18 (Special).-The Boston District Telegraph Company has yielded to the demands of the striking messenger boys. The truce of twentyfour hours terminated at noon to-day, and the boys, not satisfied with the answer of the superintendent quit work, and forming in procession marched 100 strong, in military array through the streets, receiving constant accessions from the various branch offices. At 1 p. m. Superintendent Lewis received a dispatch from General Manager Sheehan in behalf of the directors, directing him to yield to the demands of the boys, paying them either 24 cents a n.essage, or \$1 50 a week, at their option. Learning that the procession had reached the Hotel Vendome, he telegraphed thither to have the news communicated to the boys. They were slow to credit it, however. He again telegraphed to the Ven-dome and to all the branch offices, assuring the boys of the sincerity of the company, and directing them to return to duty. About this time one of the boys, who in turn to duty. About this time one of the boys, who in spite of all temptations to desert had continued at his post, was met by the procession as he was returning from the delivery of a message to the office. He was at once ordered to quit work and join the procession. He refused and tried to go on his way. On being opposed by one of the strikers, a lad head and shoulders higher than himself, he promptly thrashed him amid the applause of the bystanders, but before he could make an orderly retreat he was selzed by half a dozen of the strikers, forced into the ranks and dragged along.

Reassured by the different messengers from superintendent Lewis, at 2 p. m. the boys headed for the office, and twenty minutes later with closed ranks and flying flurs drew up before his window. He informed the delegates sent up stairs to wait uwon him that the company would at once arrange satisfactory terms, and ordered the boys to return to duty. The result was communicated to the strikers, who gave three hearty cheers and then broke ranks.

then broke ranks.

THE CLOAKMAKERS' DEMANDS. THIRTY-SIX HUNDRED PROPLE OUT OF WORK-

ARBITRATION PROPOSED. As was stated in The Tribune yesterday morning, the cloakmakers employed by the contractors left work yesterday and are at present out of work to the number of about 1,100 men and 2,500 women. The strike is a peculiar one in many respects. The vast majority of the cloaks made in the city are farmed out by the manufacturers to contractors for certain prices. These middlemen employ from two to fifty operators each, whom they furnish with machines and have them do the work in their homes. The operators claim that they are forced to work from 6 a. m. to midnight in order to make a bare living, while the contractors get rich. The latter, however, claim that the operators work the long hours from choice, and that the experts make as much as \$35 a week. The operators have struck against the contractors and they demand of the manufacturers that they shall be employed directly by the firms and in the fac

The strikers met yesterday in Golden Rule Hall, in Rivington-st., near Essex, where speeches were made to them. The statement was made that the contractor gets \$1 30 for a cloak for which he pays eighty-three cents to the operator. They ask the manufacturers to pay them the \$1 30 direct. Wages are to be so far advanced as to give the operator \$1 17, and the other nineteer cents is to go to the relief fund of the Independent Cloak Operators' Union. A committee was appointed to wait ou the Manufacturers' Association and present their demands. Mr. Jonasson of Meyer, Jonasson & Co., told them that the matter would be referred to the Associa-

A meeting of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association was called at the Manhattan Hotel for 4 p. m. There were present representatives from Bohm Bros. & Green were present representatives from Bohm Bros. & Greenfield, G. Blum & Brother, Benjamin & Caspary, Danzig Brothers, A. Friediander & Co., L. Graner & Co., Meyer Jonasson & Co., The Mercantile Cloak Company, Manhattan Suit and Cloak Company, Rosenthal & Co., S. Rothschild & Brother, Sengman & Co., & Weisei Brothers & Blath, G. Schwab & Brother, Sengman & Co., Weisei Brothers & Co., E. Wurzburger & Co., and M. Nathan & Co., After a long session a committee, consisting of Meyer Jonasson, E. Emstein, of the Manhattan Suit and Cloak Company; Emil Meyer, of S. Rothschilds & Brother; Isaac Plant, of the Mercantile Cloak Company; and L. Graner, of L. Graher & Co., was appointed to confer with a committee from 3 the tentral Labor Union, the Independent Cloak Operators Union, and the contractors and see if some settlement could not be reached. The sense of the meeting was that the trouble should be left to the arbitration of the Central Labor Union,
Mr. Jonasson in speaking of the matter said: "We are perfectly willing to pay good firing wages and to have the hours of labor shortened, but some of the conditions which the men seek to impose are manifestly impossible.

factories they could work only nine hours a day five days in the week, and we certainly couldn't make such an advance in water as this would imply and still com-pete with the cheap labor of Germany and the Western

eities."

A conference between the manufacturers will be held this morning and the proposition will be made to have the men finish up the work on which they were engaged at the time of the strike, pending the arbitration of the Central Labor Union. nor Union. nated that the strike has delayed the placing worth over \$2,000,000 for the fall trade.

MALTSTERS COMBINE AGAINST THEIR MEN The employes of the various breweries are week, but are not actually employed more than six or seven hours, and on Sandays only are employed in turn ing over the grain to protect it from spoiling, which to quires only two or three hours' work. They have been sectiving \$12 a week, and at the end of the season (in June) the proprietors give a gratuity of one or two lollars a week extra to those who have been faithful. A few

a week extra to those who have been faithful. A few days ago the employes demanded that their hours of work should be from 6a, m. till 6 p. m., or they would strike. A conference with the employes resulted in what was supposed to be an amicable settlement. On Wednesday, however, a den and was made by the employes that they should be paid \$2 a day, including Sunday; that they should at once be paid the grateiny due them, and that when one was discharged a committee should be permitted to make an investigation to detruinc whether there was warrant for such discharge. These demands were not acceded to, and the employes of Neulinger, schmidt & Cu., went on strike. It is believed that the strike will extend to other establishments. A meeting of the various maltsters was held lown town yesterday and it was determined not to yield to the demands of the workmen. A committee was appointed to meet a committee of the mon to see if the differences could not be amicably settled. The committee will report at a meeting to-day. Tone of the malisters said:

"Our meeting was to effect a combination of our own.

said:
" Our meeting was to effect a combination of our own
We have concluded that, as we must practice the closes We have conclided that, as we must practise the closes economy in these days of competition, we cannot grant the demands of our men, least of all be dictated to in the management of our tusiness. We are willing to do any thing reasonable, but we think the men have made un-reasonable demands."

TROUBLES OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The painters are making things lively for their employers now. They have decided to make a gen eral demand for \$3.50 a day for nine hours work on April 5. In the meantime Delegates Jones, of the Progressive Painters, and Davitt, of the Operative Painters, have been visiting houses employing non-union men and paying low wages. At French's Hotel work has been stopped completely, all the union men and most of the union men having quit work. If an arrangement is not made by the end of the week, strikes will be ordered on all the jobs on which the houses employing non-union men are engaged. The painters' delegates waited on Hugh Nesbitt, the Grand-st, painter, who was paying his

Hugh Nesbitt, the Grandest, painter, who was paying his men \$3 for nine hours work and threatened a strike unless he paid \$3 50 for ten hours work. The same threat brough Monroe & McCormick to terms.

The carpenters are having trouble with Contractor Porter, who has charge of the building at Fourteenth-st. and Fifth-ave. On March 8 he agreed to pay his men \$3 50 aday for nine hours work. Last Saturday was the first pay day and he only pind them \$3 25 a day. The men struck again on Monday and Mr. Porter employed non-union men. He refuses to discharge them and unless he does so all the union men in the building will be ordered out.

the Kuights of Labor, who have been investigating the troubles between the International Cigarmakers and District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, went to Troy yesterday. It is supposed that they intend trying to settle the troubles in Cohoes. They are expected back to-day. ordered out.

The Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board of the Kuights of Labor, who have been investigating the

THE STEAM COMPANY STRIKE.

Everything was moving smoothly yesterday at Pier No. 3, North River, where the strike against the New-York Steam Company is going on. Only a small body of policemen was on duty, but a larger number than usual were stationed along West-st. to the works to appear before the Board of Alderman in reference to increase the resolution asking that the company's charter be changed so that it will allow a pressure of only forty pounds in the pipes. As Alderman Jachne is chairman of the Committee on Streets his arrest prevented a meeting of the committee, which is investigating the matter.

as usual yesterday. On ad the rest of the piers where non-union men are employed the men were at work and no indications of an approaching strike were apparent. About thirty policemen, under the command of Captain Gastlin, were statuened on Pier No. 18 to prevent any litterference by the strikers. The strikers are confident that the steveders will be compelled to yield to their demands. They say that either to-day or to-morrow another vessel, which has been chartered by the company, will arrive, and then the stevedore will have two vessels on his hands and no men to unload them, and he must come to their terms. The company divertised for men yesterday, and in response a few went to the pier, but refused to work when they understood the situation.

RICHARDSON CUTS DOWN THE TRIPS.

Since President Richardson of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, Brooklyn, complied with the demands of his men for fewer hours of work he has re-duced the number of trips on his lines, thus compelling passengers to overcrowd the cars greatly in the busy

passengers to overcrowd the cars greatly in the busy hours. Cars formerly run on four minutes headway are now run six minutes apart in the morning and five minutes at night. Instead of fifteen cars running to the Bridge only, there are now three. In all forty-five trips have been taken from the time-table.

The trouble predicted a few days ago on the Nostrand Avenue line in Brooklyn, growing out of dissatisfaction with the new time-table, led to a reference of the matter to Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell, who referred it to the Hoard of Railroad Commissioners. They have directed the following.

Etraf. Twelve hours' continuous service shall constitute a

First-Twelve hours' continuous service shall constitute a day's work, and that conductors and drivers receive \$2 each therefor.

Second-That all matters of difference be settled by arottration.

/hird.-That pending such arbitration and decision the road be kept running as usual.

THE BANK SUSPENSION IN NEW-JERSEY.

RESTITUTION MONEY-CONDITION OF ARTHUR G. OGILBY.

New-Brunswick, March 18 (Special).-W. P. Voorhees, counsel for the Dime Savings Bank, this evening says that the question of raising the restitution money through Mrs. Ogilby's friends now depends largely upon the ability of Mrs. Oxilly to overcome the entail upon her property and put it into the fund. If she can do nothing several who have subscribed on condition that the whole amount should be raised will withdraw, while a number of others will pay up for the bene fit of the depositors. Whatever amount may be raised, President Langdon says, the managers should, in behalf of the stockholders and for the good name of the city, see that the deficit is made good without regard to what the friends of Ogilby may or may not do. Dr. Baldwin says a number of the stockholders have called upon him and expressed the hope that the business may be settled up by the managers without the appointment of a receiver to use up whatever funds Ogilby may have left. Constable Soper, after having seen his prisoner for the first time, said to day: "Yes, I certainly saw Arthur G. Ogilby. He is so thin and pale and coks so bad that he is hardly recognizable as the same man who was active upon our streets only a few days ago. As to his sanity, I can only say I don't want to see any better evidence of any man's insanity than he shows. His eyes are bright and restless and he seems to be broken down entirely."

Dr. Baidwin says that he was called to see Ogilby last inght, because he was so excited by the visit of the constables that his attendants became alarmed. He believed the officers were after him and became violent, having to be soothed by the dector's persuasion and powerful hypnotics.

ABDUCTED AND BRUTALLY TREATED BY A GYPSY. GREENVILLE, Ohio. March 18 (Special) .-Cora Green, age fourteen, escaped on Sunday night from the gypsy wagon of John McVey, who, she alleges, kidnapped her two years ago near Lebanon, Ind. She was brought to this place on Wednesday by Alexander Brown and other residents of Adams township. Her story is that she was kept in McVey's wagon most all Sidney and other places, camping on the road. McVey, she says, beat her with a club, a buggy whip, cut her with a knife, and shot her in the head. About a year age he drove a nail through her left foot into a bourd, and tying her hands and feet, swung her up; cut her plainly. In response to telegrams, replies have been recerved confirming her statements as to the place where she lived, her name and parents, now residing at Jamestown, Ind. McVey fled as soon as he found that the girl had got away from him. The girl's parents have been sent for and officers are scouring the country for

VIOLENT CONDUCT OF A MAGISTRATE.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., March 18 .-- Justice of the Peace John W. Wright, after being released yesterday on bait on charges of assault and battery on Mrs. Robert Fullerton and misdemeaner in office, ordere 1 a onstable to arrest Mrs. Fullerton on a charge of disorderly conduct. The justice drew a loaded revolver, and nolding it to Mr. Fullerton's head, threatened to blow his noiding it to Mr. Fullerton's head, threatened to blow his brains out if he interfered with the officer. Mrs. Fullerton then went with the constable, where Justice Wright declared her guilty of disorderly conduct and sont her to jail for twenty days in default of \$10 fine. Wright was held this moraling by Justice Cassady, of Camden, on \$500 bail on the charges of assault and battery on Mrs. Fullerton and misdemeanor, and also on \$500 bail for assaulting Mr. Fullerton.

PLANS FOR A COAL COMBINATION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 .- A number of cetings have been held recently by the officers of the range the details of a coal combination. The necessity of a combination is apparent, as the prices of anthracite coal are so low in New-York that a number of cargoes have been taken from that point by vessel and sold in Battimore and Washington at rates far below the regular price. Tals, of course, cripples the revenues of the Pennsylvania Emilroad Company.

THREATS AGAINST MR. RAND ALL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (Special).-The Chronicle-Herald (Dem.) publishes the following this evening: "A rumor is on the streets that a petition has been forwarded to Samuel J. Randall containing over 2,000 signatures of voters in his district, setting forth that if Cadwalaster is confirmed as Collector of the Port or if he (Randail) refuses to have the name withdrawn, they will vote and work against him for a re-election to Congress. The men assert that Cadwalader will not recognize their claims for office, that he is haughty and bigoted."

AN ARBOR DAY IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, March 18. - The Agricultural committee to-day reported favorably a bill requiring the Governor to fix an arbor day by proclamation each spring, the day to be observed by the schools and for onomic tree planting; also a bill exempting from taxhickory, seh, white oak, sugar maple, European larch, white pine, black wainut, tulip, or sprace frees to an average height of six feet and not less than 1,200 to the acre of land, bitherto not woodland and worth not to exceed \$25 an acre.

A SUITOR FOR THE BIG-FOOTED GIRL.

CHICAGO, March 18 .- A morning paper states that Arthur Pitcairn, a son of Canon Pitcairn, of Eccles, near Manchester, England, has accepted the offer of \$5,000 made by the father of Fanny Mills, the big-footed girl, to any man who would marry his daughter, Mr. Pitcairn has been in Chicago for some time. He gives as references. Bishop Bedell, the Rev. Dr. Locke, and a number of other prominent elergymen.

REPORT ON THE OHIO ELECTION FRAUDS. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18 (Special).-The House Committee on Privileges and Elections finished its report on the Cincinnati election contests to-day and will lay it before the House on Wednesday. It draws a dismal picture of fraud and corruption and heaps upon

CONVICTED OF CHANGING A VOTING LIST.

BALTIMORE, March 18. - John F. Mincher, one of the registrars of voters in this city last fall and who has been on trial for several days, was to-day convicted. He was charged with having illegally erased names from the list, mostly of colored voters, without any authority from the persons affected. The maximum penaity is a fine of \$100 or two years imprisonment or both.

PHARMACISTS GRADUATED IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (Special).-The sixty-fifth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy was held this morning in the Academy of Music. There were a large number of graduates, includ-ing aix from New-York. Nearly all the other States of the Union were represented and there was a graduate each from Eugland, Germany and Mexico.

EARLY CLOSE OF THE OYSTER MEASON.

BALTIMORE, March 18 .- A meeting of the oyster packers of this city was held to-day and an ent reached not to pack any oysters after April 1 under a penalty of \$1,000. The oyster season has here to fore continued until May I cach year, but the oyster beds in Chesapcake Bay have been so much depleted that a fear is entertained that they may be destroyed.

A BRIBE TAKEN BY JAEHNE.

HE CONFESSES AND IS ARRESTED.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID FOR HIS VOTE FOR SHARP'S BROAD-WAY FRANCHISE.

HELD IN \$15,000 BAIL-INSPECTOR BYRNES LEADS JAEHNE TO MAKE A CLEAN BREAST-OTHER ARRESTS

THE ALDERMAN SHADOWED AND THE ARREST MADE IN THE CITY HALL PARK-TAKEN TO POLICE

HEADQUARTERS AND THEN TO COURT-

THE HEARING TO BE HAD ON MONDAY -BYRNES'S TRAP-WHAT OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF 1884 SAY-A STRONG Police Inspector Byrnes dropped lazily into

a chair in Secretary Penney's room in the District-At-torney's office shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and said : "Will you see whether the District-Attorney cares to

see me this morning t" The Inspector also made some leisurely inquiries as to whether any of his detectives were near at hand. Detective Reilly was in the outer office, and Detectives Handy

and Rogers were not far away. District-Attorney Martine was found to be quite ready to see the Inspector for a few moments, the two officials talked together and then the Inspector gave directions to Detective Reilly, who left the building. He found the other detectives, who were keeping an eye on the man whom they sought. Handy and Rogers were between the Post Office and the unused fountain in front of the City Hall when they approached Henry W. Jachne and

said: "The Inspector wants to see you." " All right," said the Alderman, " I'il go with you, Detective Reilly immediately reported to the Inspector that Jackne was under arrest. The Inspector ordered that he be taken to Police Headquarters and Reilly returned to his associates, who had waiked through City Hall Park, and

directed them to take the Alderman to Mulberry Street. The Inspector and Detective Reilly remained at the General Sessions building, and District-Attorney Martine and Mr. Byrnes went before the Grand Jury and told some of the facts which they had learned. It was finally decided, however, not to complete the case before the quickly, under a magistrate's warrant. The original arrest was made under the general power of the police to acrest without a warrant any person whom they have

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S AFFIDAVIT. District-Attorney Martine accordingly prepared the following affidavit:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, sa.: Kandoph B. Martine being duly sworn deposes and

Randopa B. Sattine Being Stage Stages Says:

I am District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York.

On information and belief I charge Henry W. Jachne with the crime of bribery, committed as follows:

That on or about the 30th day of August, 1884, the said Henry W. Jachne, being then and there a person executing the functions of a public officer, to wit, a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, did then and there ask, receive, and agree to receive a bribs, sum of money and properly of the value of several thousand dollars, upon the agreement and understanding that his vote as a member of said board, to the effect that the Broadway Surface Ballway be granted permission to construct and operate a railway upon Broadway, as by reference to the records of the Board of Aldermen, which show the proceedings of this deponent's knowledges as to all matters not stated in this affidavit upon his knowledge, are certain facts which have been communicated to this deponent's knowledges as to all matters not stated in this affidavit upon his knowledge, are certain facts which have been communicated to this deponent's knowledges as to all matters not stated in this affidavit upon his knowledge, are certain facts which have been communicated to this deponent's knowledges as to all matters not stated in this affidavit upon his knowledge, are certain facts which have been communicated to this deponent's knowledges as to all matters not stated in the affidavit upon his knowledge, are certain facts which have been communicated to this deponent as formed in the City and County of New-York, the recorded proceedings of the Board of Aldermen in the matter of the application of the Broad way Surface Railway for permission to construct and operate a railway on Broadway, and evidence in the possession of this deponent as to the unclosed in which the said railway was organized, and the use and disposition of certain large smixed from oney in the bands of the agents of said road during the summer of 1884.

Wherefore, th am District-Attorney of the City and County of New-

summer of 1884.

Wherefore, this deponent prays that a warrant for the arrest of said Henry W. Jachne may issue forthwith, to the end that he may be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of March. 1886.

RANDOLPH B. MARTINE,

District-Attorney, New-York County.

HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE,

Judge General Sessions Court.

BAIL FIXED AT \$15,000.

Application was made on the strength of this affidavit to Judge Gildersleeve, of the Court of General Sessions, who is under the law a magistrate who may issue preminary warrants. Judge Gildersleeve granted a wa rant for Alderman Jachne's arrest on a charge of bribery and directed that he be brought immediately before him. Detective Reilly went to Police Headquarters, and soon after 2 o'clock Jachne was taken to the General Sessions building and was for a time in the District-Attorney's

Alderman Jachue's lawyers, Richard S. Newcombe and Peter Mitchell, had been sent for, and District-Attorney Martine, Assistant District-Attorney Delancey Nic and Mr. Newcombe held an animated discussion for some time, leaning over Judge Gistorsleeve's desk, as to the amount of ball to be asked. Mr. Martine wished it fixed at \$20,000 and Mr. Newcombe at less amount. Judge Gildersleeve finally fix-d the ball at \$15,000. Joseph O'Donnell, a liquor deal r at Sixth-ave, and Twenty-fourth-st., was sent for to give the required security. He owns, according to his statement, five houses in Twentieth-st. and one in Twentyfourth-st. He lives at No. 141 West Twentieth-st. He valued his real estate at \$63,000 above the mortgages and his personal property at over \$20,000 more. He was accepted as the bondsman.

THE ALDERMAN IN COURT. Alderman Jachne, under the guardianship of Detective Reilly, entered Part I of the Court of General Sessions about a quarter before 3 o'clock and took a seat on a low sofa in a corner screened somewhat from observation by the Judge's desk. Foreman Fosdick, of the Grand Jury, gray haired and alert, entered the room soon after. Within the railing stood District-Attorney portly and appearing tired, but well satisfied, and his assistants, Messrs. Nicoll, Fitzgerald and Parris. Lawyer Newcombe, with a circle of dark curly hair about his smooth face, and short, neatly attired Peter Mitchell stood just outside of the bar. Mr. Mitchell with a thick law book in his hand.

The Alderman himself moved as soon as possible to a seat near the bench, but even more secluded than his formerone. He was neatly dressed, wearing a brown overcoat over his dark suit. He is of medium height. His dark, rather thin hair is carefully parted about the middle of the top o' his head. His eyes are cold and notionless like those of a professional gambler. A long reddish mustache droops over a cruel-looking mouth. He was careful not to appear more conspicuous than was absolutely necessary while the proceedings were i n progress. The jury-box and much other space in the court room were filled with newspaper reporters:

Mr. Newcombe, addressing Judge Gildersleeve, said: I understand that this defendant has been arrested on an information by the District-Attorney. The warrant, I presume, was issued by your Houor, under a specia rovision of the law giving you power as a magistrate. In a proceeding of this character I presume that the defendant is entitled to an examination of the charge against him. If such is the proceeding we ask that as early an examination as possible be accorded. We would be ready to proceed to-morrow if the engagements of the District-Attorney would permit."

Mr. Mitchell called attention to the law which allowed an examination in such cases. District-Attorney Martine said: "The proceeding would be such as the counsel has said, and there

is no engagement on my part; but it is a much more serious question as to Judge Glidersleeve's engagements I would suggest Saturday morning at 10 o'clock as a good time, aithough your Honor may be wearied with a week's continual sittings at court." THE HEARING FIXED FOR MONDAY. Judge Gildersleeve-In a case so important as this and

involving a gentieman holding an important position, I should put aside other engagements and I would adjourn court at 2 o'clock to-morrow or any day to hear the Mr. Newcombe-The difficulty about Saturday in

ing is that it has been suggested that on that day Mr. Jachne should appear before the Senate Committee which meets in the Post Office Building. Mr. Martine-Well, Monday would suit us. Judge Gildersleeve-The examination will be put down for Monday afternoon at 2 p. m. The

amount of ball has already been fixed and I understand that the ball bond has been prepared. Clerk John Sparks, of the Court of General Sessions. the same bar, received the ball bond from Secretary rying to bribe Detective Price." Penney. Joseph O'Donnell, the bendsman, was then

garding his property. Alderman Jachne stood up, but did not advance to the front of the bar, while Mr. Sparks explained that the defendant should appear to answer any indictment that may be found against him.

Mr. Jachne, his bondsman and his counsel then left the court-room, while District-Attorney Martine and his assistants surrendered themselves to the crowd of news-

JARRIE CONFESSES TO INSPECTOR BYRNES. Inspector Byrnes explained to a group of reporters at Police Headquarters his connection with the case as fol-"Less than a year ago District-Attorney Martine sent

for me and asked if it was not possible in some way to get information about the rumored payments of money to Aldermen in connection with the granting of the Broadway Railroad franchise. We talked the matter over and I promised to keep him informed of any developments I might be able to learn. In the course of my investigations I had a series of interviews with Alderman Jachne. I managed to gain his confidence and, regarding me as a personal friend, he talked more and more freely about the conduct of the Aldermen. At all of the interviews he leaked valuable information and I got the impression that he and others had received money for their votes The result of each conversation was reported to Mr. Martine. About six weeks ago I saw Jachne at the City Hall and had a quiet talk. Ex-Alderman Kenny had died, and there was some trouble about the division of property which he had purchased previous to his death. I said to Jachue in a confidential way that in the quarrel over Kenny's property some embarrassing disclosures might be made as to the manner in which the money paid for the prop-

erty was obtained. Jachne said: "'Yes. He was a blanked sucker to ge and buy such

property. Whatever I have got I have in such a way that I can protect myself."

"I understood from that that Jachue had kept his money in a safe or had bought stocks or other securities that could not be traced. At an interview on Monday, a week ago, Jachne talked with still greater freedom about the matter. He had come to regard me as such a close friend that I was able to keep him talking without suspicion. He said he had received \$20,000 for his vote on the Broadway Railroad franchise and I got considerable more information of that sort. I met Mr. Martine and Judge Gildersleeve at the Manhattan Clab on Sunday last and we had a long consultation about the confidential statements which Jachne had made to me. They thought it would be well to have Jachne talk a little more before criminal proceedings against him were begun. On Tuesday I sent for Jachne and he came to Police Headquarters to talk with me, but he seemed disturbed. We talked about the investigation by the Senate Committee, and he said the other Aldermen would be seared half to death if they knew he was talking to me at Hendquarters. I made an appointment to see him at my house last evening and he went there at the appointed time.

HOW THE ALDERMAN WAS TRAPPED. "I had two police officers conceased in the room where we sat so that they could hear what Jacune sait. The conversation drifted to the evidence taken before the Senate Committee, and Jachne said he would leave the city if things became much hotter. He repeated what he had told me about receiving \$20,000 for his vote in the Broadway case, and he also told me how much he had got from other railroad companies, giving details about the payments and facts about other Aldermen interested. He also mentioned the name of a lawyer who, he said, had been engaged to fix up the books of some of the other Aldermen. Where the beoks showed an increase of revenue not accounted for by the regular business of the Aldermen, the figures were to be changed or bogus transactions mentioned to account for the suspicious figures. "When Jachne said last evening that he might run

away, he mentioned a man with whom he had made arrangements to leave his resignation in the event of his flight, Fearing that he might go sooner than I expected, I called Detective-Sergeants Rocers and Handy to my house, and when Jackine went away I instructed them to shadow him cutil I could communicate with District-Attorney Martine to-day. I saw Mr. Martine at 10 o'clock this morning in his office and told him the result of last night's interview. Thereupon the District-Attorney made an affidavit upon information and belief, charging Jachne with bribery, and upon his affidavit a warrant was obtained. Waile I was waiting for the warrant I saw Jaehne going through the City Hall Park, followed by Rogers and Handy. I sent Detective-Ser-geant Reilly after them, with instructions to arrest Jackies at away. The Advances of the Park. Jachne at once. The Arderman was taken to Police Headquarters about 11 a. m., and detained an hour and a half. I did not see him while he was at Headquarters, and did not hear what he had to say after his arrest."

When Inspector Byrnes finished this statement a num-ber of questions were asked by the reporters, but he refused to reply to them. He said he could not give any names or any additional details for publication before the case came to trial. As to other arrests which might be made upon the strength of Jachue's statements, he refused to talk at all,

EXCITEMENT IN THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. District-Attorney Martine, who has devoted almost his whole time to the case for several days, appeared relieved at having made the first step toward bringing to

justice the accused officials. He said that the arrest was made immediately lest there should be an error made by allowing even a day to go by in which the Alderman might escape. He declined to give the information that he had received from Inspector Byrnes. The other is formation received, he said, had been the which had been made public in the testimony before the Senate Committee and in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen. He said that no other steps would probably be

" Have you sudicient evidence to secure conviction?" Mr. Martine was asked.

"I should not have caused the arrest to be made if I did not believe that a conviction would follow. I have no desire to injure any one maliciousty, and there would be little credit in making an arrest that was not sus

tained by evidence such as should satisfy a jury." Mr. Martine said that some of the facts had been ascertained recently, and that others had been known for some time. He did not remain long at his office after the court proceedings were ended and went away for the day shortly after 4 o'clock. Assistant District-Attorney Nicoll, who has been cognizant of all the proceedings said in answer to a question about the reported con-fession of Jachne: "We have considered all that before the arrest was made. Jachne would not be allowed to turn State's evidence. We believe that we have evidence enough to secure his conviction, outside of any statenents that he may have made."

It was said at the District-Attorney's office that no further arrests would be made last evening. Judge Gildersleeve, however, it was learned on good suthority, had issued several other warrants which were supposed to be for the arrest of other Aldermen implicated by Jachne. These were given out for service, but it was understood that arrests were to be made only in case the Aldermen should show a disposition to leave their usual places of resort and there was evidence that they were preparing to leave town.

The confession of Jachne, it was said, was reduced to writing and was signed by the witnesses who were concealed in the room when it was made. The report was also said to be a stenographic one.

The excitement in and around the District-Attorney's ffice reminded old officials of that attending the proseedings at the time of the arrests in the old Ring days. There have not been so many reporters in this building since Tweed was brought here," said one of the court clerks. The secret of the intended proceedings had been closely kept between Mr. Martine, Mr. Nicoll, Foreman Fos 1ck and Inspector Byrnes. No one clse had even an inkling of the disclosures which were afterward made. CONSTERNATION AT THE CITY HALL.

The arrest of Jackine felt like a bombshell among his brother Aldermen, a dozen of whom wandered about the corridors of the City Hall with blanched faces. The uncertainty as to the nature of the charge against Jachne rendered their suspense all the more trying and if a score of Inspector Byrnes's detectives had walked up the broad marble steps and each had " collared " a City Father nobody, least of all the Alde-men, have been taken by surprise. There was set down for 2 o'clock a meeting in the Aldermen's Chamber of the Committee on Streets to be devoted to hearing the representative of the Steam Company in or position to a petition of the Central Labor Union. Alderman Jachine is chairman of the Committee on Streets. The other members are Cavanagh, Perrigan, Hunsleker and Fitzgerald. The doors of the Aldermen's Chamber were not even thrown open, but the headless committee, when 2 o'clock arrived with Jaenne still in the District-Attorney's office waiting for bail, hastily came together in Clerk Twomey's room and declared the meeting adjourned for want of a quorum. Then the members distributed themselves through the City Hall in groups and held whispered consultations.

Alderman Cleary, Chairman of the Railroad Commit too of the present Board, said: them like Tweed, holding high positions, arraigned at it. They say he is arrested for bribery. Maybo it is for

"In that case the ball would be less than \$20,000, sworn by Mr. Sparks to the truth of his statements re | which I hear it is." said ex-County Clork Keenau.

PRICE THREE CENTS " I met Mr. Cookling going down Broadway just now." remarked Mr. Cleary. "I do not fear any action as far

s I am concerned. Ex-Alderman Wendel, a member of the Board of 1884, pooh-poohed the arrest. "It is a political game," said he. "Jachne's enemies are at the bottom of it. I believe

him 'o be innocent and the result will prove it." Alderman O'Neil said: "I do not think Jachne is guilty. I do not think his arrest will reflect on the

Mayor Grace, speaking of the possibility of Mr. Jackne sing expelled from the Board of Aldermen, said that Mr. Jachne, being an official elected by the people, could

only be removed by the Governor. The Mayor added that if the Alderman is found guilty there would be no trouble about his removal from the Board.

AFTER JABIINE WAS RELEASED. After leaving the District-Attorney's Office, Alderman

Jachne, accompanied by his two lawyers, Poter Mitchell and Mr. Newcombe, and his bondsman, Mr. O'Donnell, repaired to a restaurant in Chambers-st., where they dined together. Mr. Jachne was somewhat broken up by the proceedings in which he had figured. The four men talked the matter over, and at 5 o'clock Mr. Jachne went to his home at No. 43 Vandam-st. The building is rented by the Alderman. It is one of the modest two-story and attic brick dwellings which are a distinctive feature of that part of the city. Here many of Mr. Jachne's political friends called to console with him. At nightfall the blinds were drawn and the shutters of the house closed, and to all appearances it was tenantiess. But rings at the door bell brought forward a heavy-browed person, who calmiy informed all in ulrers after Mr. Jachne whom he did not recognize that the Aiderman was not at home he knew nothing about him. All the same a great number of substantial looking men under stove-pipe hats and smoking strong eigars were let in at the front door and out at the base

ment entrance. At 9 o'clock Mr. Jachne went to the barroom of William Harney in a basement at Varick and Houston sts. Mr. Harney is the Alderman's right hand man and political lieutenant. Before Jachne's star began to rise in the Vih Assembly District, the district was run by Civil Justice " Mike " Norton and William Harney, In the election of 1884 Norton flopped over to Tammany Hail

and Jachne and Harney took complete possession.

"I am the political father of Mr.
Jachne," said Harney proudly to a TRIBUSE reporter. "I am the man who had num first nominated for Alderman."

Mr. Jachne found a throng of his supporters in the place who pressed forward to shake his hand. He passed on, however, and modestly retired to a small room in the rear. Here he was seen by a TRIBUNG re

"There seems to be great excitement outside," said the Alderman smiling and unconcerned, after greeting "Mr. Jachne," he was asked, "what have you to say

o the story of your confession i" "I am instructed by my counsel to keep my mouth closed," he replied. "I have absolutely nothing to say about the matter. I must refer you to Mr. Mitchell."

The Alderman then retreated to his room and shut himself up. Presently, as if by the merest chance, Lawyer Mitchell dropped into the liquor-store followed by Joseph O'Donnell. Mr. Mitchell was asked if he had anything to say in behalf of all client. "I have this to say," he answered, "in regard to that

story of Alderman Jachne having confessed. Inspector Byrnes is a surewd man and knows his business. Counselknow their business also. It is the usual thing for a confession to be taken in writing. Now, if inspector Byrnes has any written confession of Abterman Jachne's, wis let him produce it at the preliminary ex-ammation on Monday. I think Mr. Byrnes is going on the principal that it will be a good thing to claim everything and get the evidence for it afterward. By my advice Mr. Jachne's lips are scaled."

Mr. Mitchell refused to make any further statement, He passed into the inner room and was closeted with the Alderman, Outside Mr. Jachne's friends discu-sed the possibility of their favorite Alderman having "squealed," and agreed unanimously that such weakness was not to be credited a moment. Mr. O'Donnell set up champagne freely and the crowd told him that he "could not have goed bail for a better man."

"I was in Temple Court," said Mr. O'Donnell to the reported, "transacting some business when a friend approached me and said, 'Your friend has been arrested.' I asked bim who he meant. He said 'Juenne.' I started mmediately for the District-Attorney's office. When I got there I said, 'Mr. Jachne, can I help you in any way !' He and they were holding him for \$20,000 bonds. I told him would go bonds for \$50,000 if it was neces sary, I milled at once, gave the scenrity and was g of the chance to do so,"

; do you think of the alleged confession !" " It is a lie. A bookmaker said to me to-day, 'I see Jachne has squealed,' I put up \$1,000 and told nim to

cover it, and if Jachne had confessed the money was his. He backed down and paid for a bottle of wine to draw out. I reneat that offer, and I want you to publish it. I will put up \$1,000 to \$1,000 of augholy's money that he has not confessed."

"How did you accumulate your wealth!" was asked

"I began in the liquor business twelve years ago at Sixth-ave, and Twenty-fourth-st., where I am now. I have made the most of my money speculating and in real estate. I made \$35,000 in two hours once in an oil speculation, I own four houses in Twentieth-st., and real property scattered over the city. I am willing to put up \$150,000 that Mr. Jachne is innocent. He has always been a friend

At 11 o'clock Alderman Jachne, Lawyer Mitchell and Frank Goodwin, a liquor-seller and brother to ex-Alder-man " Barney" Goodwin, got in a carriage and drove

away from Harney's liquor store, Newsboys whooped "extras" throughout the Vth As-sembly District vociferously during the evening, and they sold like hot cakes among Jachne's constituents. The Aiderman's name was the theme on every street corner and in every barroom. At the quarters of the Monticello Club, No. 12 Charlton-st., and of the Rich mond Hill Club, No. 19 Vandam-st., in whichplaces the Alderman testified that he won his \$2,000 annually at poker, opinion was equally divided as to his guilt. In places it was denied that poker was played; only pinocle places it was defined that power was played; only places at five cents a game was allowed. The Adderman, it was affirmed, never won over \$5 in either place.

"I heard," said one man in the Monticello Club, "that Jachne has had for eighteen mouths all his wealth locked up in his pocket so that he could skip out at any time. He does not own a foot of land or a piece of property. Last year he wanted to pay \$28,000 for a house in Charlton-st., but a friend told him he had better walt

Secretary Grimes, of the Monticello Club, denied th statement published in The News that Mr. Jachne had

been expelled from the club. INSPECTOR BY NES'S PLOT.

It was said at Police Headquarters just night that In-spector Byrnes's plans to weave a net around Jachne were known to the Police Commissioners several days ago. The affidavit of Mrs. Hamnton, read before the Senate Committee, was regarded by the Commissioners as damaging to the in pector until he explained that he was posing as the friend of Alderman Jachne with a was positive at that Mrs. Hamilton or the members of the committee suspected. He said be could not afford to put himself in an attitude of open hostility to Jachne until he had accompaished the secret task on waich he had been engaged for many weeks. Superintendent Murray, who was directed by the Commissioners to investigate Mrs. Hamilton's statements about Byrnes and the detectives, was let into the secret also. It was said that the Inspector selected Jackine as the best man among the suspected Aldermen to work on, because he had reason to believe that Jachne was a "fene" and could be more easily frightened on account of his past conduct.

with Alderman Jachne said last evening: "It is not likely that Jachue will try to forfeit his ball and leave the city until after his formal examination. Both he and mis counsel are anxious to know just what kind of evidence the pro-cention will present. It is safe to say that Jachne could afford to forfeit \$15,000 and run away, because he received about that sum from railroad corpora tions in addition to the \$20,000 which was paid for his vote on the Broadway Railroad franchise. He has kept his part of the boodle in cold cash. His anxiety even led him to sell \$5,000 in railroad stock for \$4,500 after one deal. Jachne is a peculiar fellow, anyhow, He used to be in business with his brother and after his brother committed saieide he married his brother's widow. One reason for the match may have been Jachae's desire not to have any contest about a division of the property. Whatever statements Jachne may have made to inspector Byrnes will be useful as evidence against him in a charge of bribery, but his statements about other Aldermen cannot hurt them so long as they were not made under outh. Unless Jachne weakens and makes a sworn confession, no arrests need be looked for on the strength of what he told in conf

A city official who has been intimately acquainted

SHARP KNOWS NOTHING OF BEIBERY.

A TRIBUNE reporter met Mr. Sharp last evening just